

GOV. HADLEY HITS HOME RULE BILLS

Jefferson City, March 6.—Last week was made memorable in the record of the Forty-sixth General Assembly by several incidents, chief of which was an extraordinary message by Governor Hadley read before both Houses Monday afternoon. Evidently the Democratic members of the House thought it extraordinary, because they immediately adopted a resolution censuring the governor for submitting it. From the beginning of the session it was well understood by all Democratic leaders that Governor Hadley could not and would not approve any home rule bill placing police and excise authority in the cities in the hands of men nominated by party conventions or primaries, and that he would insist upon the right of the mayor and of the governor to remove any commissioner, elected or appointed, who should fail or refuse to enforce the ordinances of the city or laws of the state. And it was also known that he opposes the election of election commissioners by vote of the people, and insists that such commissioners shall be appointed by the governor and shall be subject to State authority, because general elections in the cities affect the entire State and should be conducted under State authority.

Notwithstanding these well-known views of the Governor, and notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic leaders knew in advance that he would veto any bills not in harmony with these oft expressed and well considered views, the Democratic leaders went ahead and approved in caucus bills providing for the election of excise, police and election commissioners by the people of the cities at a special election to be held in November of this year, and empowering such commissioners, when elected to control the licensing and regulating of dramshops, the organization and conduct of police departments and the conduct of registrations and elections. The bills provided for bi-partisan boards, the members to be nominated by the two leading political parties, the election and police boards to have four members each, two Republicans and two Democrats, and the excise board in St. Louis to have two members, one Democrat and one Republican. Under the terms of these bills combinations might be formed in the cities for nominating men pledged to the saloon and liquor interests and to other special interests and disposed to wink at the violation of law. Their nomination thus accomplished the people would have no alternative but to vote them into office; and once in office the mayor of the city nor the governor of the state could exercise any authority over them.

Without waiting for the Democrats to put these caucus measures through, as they openly threaten to do so, Governor Hadley started them on Monday with a message in which he showed the dangers invited by such bills, and in which he also showed hypocrisy of the Democratic majority in proposing them, quoting the declaration of their late candidate for governor, W. S. Coward, against the propositions involved in each measure, and also quoting former Governor Folk, who was compelled to veto bills of similar character passed by a Democratic legislature. His message infuriated some of the Democratic leaders. There was but little resentment in the Senate, though in the House a very intemperate and foolish resolution, introduced by the member from Clay, was promptly put through by a strictly party vote, every Democrat present sustaining it and every Republican voting against it. Later in the week, however, cooler judgment prevailed and on Thursday it was

agreed by the Democratic leaders to introduce and support a measure for the appointment of bi-partisan boards of election commissioners by the Governor, the selection to be made from lists of names to be submitted by the state committee of each of the leading parties, these boards to have the same authority over elections in the cities now exercised by existing boards. The bill was introduced in the Senate Thursday and will be supported by the Democrats in both Houses and passed this week, although the caucus bill for election boards may also be passed.

Early in the week the first of the three alleged home rule bills of the Democratic caucus was taken up in the House, as it had passed the Senate, and was put through by a strictly party vote. It is the so-called Home Rule Police bill providing for the election of a bi-partisan board of police commissioners for each of the three large cities, and, as above stated, giving them free rein. The Democrats knew when they passed it that it would be vetoed by the Governor, and they passed it in a spirit of mendacious opposition to his views. It was a mere political play and will get into the records as one of the most foolish things done by the Democratic majority in the present Legislature.

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SHARON CURSE APPEARS AGAIN

Lieut. Fernor-Hesketh Dropped From English Army.

LATEST OF FATE'S VICTIMS.

Wealth of Nevada Mine Owner and Senator Cause of Death or Disaster to Nearly All Connected With Its Acquisition, Spending or Spoilation and Now Descends to Grandson.

The name of Lieutenant Frederick Fernor-Hesketh of the Ninth lancers, who dropped out of sight last fall, has been stricken from the rolls of the British army because of absence without leave.

The lieutenant is the second son of Sir Thomas George Fernor and Lady Fernor-Hesketh and a grandson of the late William Sharon, United States senator from Nevada. Lady Fernor-Hesketh's maiden name was Florence Emily Sharon. She was married in 1880.

A worldwide search for the lieutenant, instituted soon after his disappearance, failed to reveal any clue as to his whereabouts. He is twenty-eight years old and was educated in the Royal Military college at Sandhurst and at Trinity college, Cambridge.

He left his mother's residence at Easton Newton, Tewkesbury, the afternoon of Oct. 23, saying he would return soon for dinner. The last seen of him was on the following morning when he landed from a steamer at Kingstown, Ireland. It has been suggested he sailed for the United States. The family can offer no explanation.

Curse Follows Sharon Gold. The disappearance of Lieutenant Hesketh and his expulsion from the army make another chapter in the misfortunes and tragedies that have followed those who have come under the curse of the Sharon gold.

William Sharon was one of the Gold hills pioneers. He stepped out of cowhide boots into patent leathers, from a mountain shack to a city mansion. From the Crown Point and Belcher mines in Nevada he became a senator. The wealth he left behind made a pyramid of millions and likewise a pyramid of trouble.

William C. Ralston, who often had shared the output of his battered coffee-pot with Sharon in his roughshod days, started the list. When the financial pinch caught Sharon's bank and frightened San Francisco didn't know whether its money was good, bad or indifferent Ralston accused Sharon and then took his own life.

Getting back to Sharon, the forty-nine, some time after the death of Mrs. Sharon Senator Sharon was sued by a woman known as Sarah Althea Hill. She entered into the contest for Sharon's money with energy and zeal. Her counsel was David S. Terry.

Chain Embraces Terry.

Terry was a leader of the southern California Democrats. He was elected chief justice of the California supreme court and had served just long enough to become familiar with the judicial routine when he and Senator David C. Broderick, entertaining conflicting opinions, adopted the hair trigger method of settlement at the prescribed fifteen paces. Broderick waited for the second. Terry split it and fired. Broderick fell dead.

Terry pleaded the cause of his robust client before Justice Stephen J. Field. Sharon died, but Sarah Althea Hill's suit lived on. Terry one day surprised his friends by marrying his client.

Justice Field ordered the cancellation of the marriage contract on the ground of forgery. Justice Field stopped off a train. Terry and his wife coincidentally stepped from a train at the same time. Terry stepped behind Field and slapped his face with the back of his hand. A marshal shot Terry dead.

Charles Livingston, who was a protégé of Sharon's, became manager of the Palace hotel in San Francisco. Livingston had boarded at one time with a certain Sarah Mitchell when the fight to get at the Sharon millions was at its height. Miss Mitchell came in the front with a package of mysterious letters. She demanded \$50,000 for them, but she didn't get it. There was talk of a conspiracy. Livingston's name was mentioned unpleasantly in that connection. One morning he was found dead in his room in the Palace hotel with a pistol shot in his heart.

Fate Still Pursuing. Sharon's two daughters grew to womanhood surrounded by luxury. One daughter fell in love with Senator Newlands of Nevada and became his wife. The other, Florence Emily Sharon, was married to Sir Thomas George Fernor-Hesketh.

Lady Hesketh had two sons, both soldiers. The lieutenant of lancers who disappeared was the younger. Her life has been in danger three times since her marriage. She was thrown from her mount while riding with the Grafton hounds at Sulgrave and barely escaped being crushed under the animal's hoofs. In 1900 she was bitten by a dog, and it required a dozen stitches to unite the wound. She also underwent a surgical operation for the removal of a fragment of spine.

The Palace hotel and hundreds of other pieces of Sharon property were burned in the fire which followed the earthquake on the Pacific coast.

EGG HOLDING TWO GALLONS IS RECEIVED BY MUSEUM

Many Omelets Once in Product Only Four Hundred Years Old.

One egg holding two gallons when it was young, 400 years ago, has been placed on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History in New York city. It is popularly known in Madagascar, whence it came, as the product of a flying elephant, and at the sight of it a self-respecting ostrich would run and hide its head for shame. It would engulf half a dozen products of the plumed bird of the desert and furnish whites and yolks for fifteen or sixteen dozen hen creations. Its length is eight inches over all, and it is two feet and two inches in circumference.

It cost the museum \$100, for some "trust" has been swallowing the supply and thus increasing the cost of living. This egg has been in the British museum for nineteen years and is as fresh as it was when it was received. Before the aepyornis, which was wont to produce such eggs, went out of the business the natives of Madagascar are said to have made extensive use of them. Now the fossil shells are found near streams and are used for rain barrels or wine jars. They were not especially desirable except in large families, for the cold storage facilities of Madagascar are few.

The aepyornis is believed to have been seven feet tall, judging from her fossil remains, although some authorities stand out for twelve feet. The creature was industrious, but she did not lay an egg every day, and the large sized cackle which went with her efforts at odd times deranged the landscape of the island in many places.

The bird which left this oval landmark is believed to have been related to the great auk, the dodo and various other creatures now extinct. The remains indicate that its wings were short. The appearance of this gigantic shell is almost a vindication of the character of the late Mr. Sindbad, an oriental traveler, who spoke of landing on some distant island and finding there an egg laid by a roc. He built a fire under the lee of it and cooked portions of it as he required it.

MUCH HONOR, NO DANGER.

French Wolf Slayers' Risk in Name Only.

Wolves have long been extinct in France, yet there are a hundred "lieutenants de la louteterie" whose nominal duty it is to keep these animals under. Among the holders of this office are aristocrats such as the Prince d'Arenberg and the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre and millionaires like the Comte Greffulhe and M. Paul Lebandy.

They draw no salary, but the state provides them with a showy uniform, the buttons of which are adorned with wolves' heads. The distinction is keenly sought after, as the "lieutenants de la louteterie" have shooting rights in all the state domains and thus enjoy some of the best sport in France.

MICHIGAN'S BIG BEAN CROP.

Product Worth Nearly \$20,000,000, It Is Figured.

When Michigan's bean crop of 1910 shall have been converted into the baked article and otherwise almost \$20,000,000 will have been spent for the product of that state by the people of the world who indulge in this food.

Reports show that Michigan grew 6,150,000 bushels last year, easily outranking any other state in this specialty. The retail price of beans everywhere, excepting for the selected, hand-picked variety, all of which is added to carry you a little higher, is 10 cents a quart.

Peru Paves Way For Gotham. New York believes its Croton aqueduct, thirty-eight miles long, is a great engineering feat, but Peru had one a few hundred years ago that was 300 miles long.

NEW REPRESENTATION FOR SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

	New membership.	Present membership.
Alabama	10	10
Arkansas	7	7
California	11	11
Colorado	4	4
Connecticut	4	4
Delaware	1	1
Florida	4	4
Georgia	12	11
Idaho	2	1
Illinois	21	20
Indiana	13	12
Iowa	11	11
Kansas	8	8
Kentucky	11	11
Louisiana	8	7
Maine	4	4
Maryland	6	6
Massachusetts	10	10
Michigan	13	12
Minnesota	10	9
Mississippi	8	8
Montana	2	1
Nebraska	6	6
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2
New Jersey	12	12
New York	17	17
North Carolina	10	10
North Dakota	3	3
Ohio	22	21
Oklahoma	5	5
Oregon	3	3
Pennsylvania	16	16
Rhode Island	2	2
South Carolina	7	7
South Dakota	3	3
Tennessee	10	10
Texas	12	12
Utah	2	1
Vermont	3	3
Virginia	10	10
Washington	5	5
West Virginia	6	6
Wisconsin	11	11
Wyoming	1	1

Advantages of a Checking Account

IV. Collecting Checks

In the regular course of business the depositor receives checks on many banks throughout the country.

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